Mstanzas Sants Clara Cientusgos (about) Trinidad Sancti Spiritus Havana

The institutions assisted and the number of

Total ..... 812

41,391

THE NEW STIRRING OF INDUSTRIAL THE AFTER THIS WAR'S AUFUL HORRORS.

Food, Counsel and Cleanliness the Causes of Improvement-The Beneficent Work of the President and His Agents-The Absorbing Spectacle of a Prostrate State Rising Into Activity and Hope.

The steamship Bratten, sent by the United States Government with food for destitute Cubaus, reached Havana Nov. 26 last.

Cula was not suffering from a commercial or financial panic. It was in a state of utter prostration and collapse. Business and agricul-tural life had long ceased. The whole island was dead.

Even now the result of Weyler's order of reconcentration is not understood or appreciated in this country. Should the commanding General in the American army issue an order the resuit of which would be that one could travel from New York to Rochester and see not one cow, not one chicken, not one farmhouse, not one man working in the fields, it would be something similar to the result of Gen. Weyler's recon-centration order in Cuba. The whole rural life of three great provinces, Havana, Matanras and Santa Clara, was absolutely blotted out. Occasionally a clump of banana trees whose mots had escaped the fire, or a scarlet creeper. would show where a farmhouse had stood; but the tropical growth quickly covered the ruins. It was inconceivable that in the midst of this teeming vegetation the country should be a desert, but it was a desert, for no sign of human life appeared.

On the contrary, every town and city visited was thronged with beggars, many of them emagiated and gaunt; women, children, cripples, and a few broken-spirited men; and the eadful odor of every place occupied by Spanish soldiers-the misery, the want, and the allpervading smell of human excrement. There was no decency, there was no sanitation, there was scarcely a pretence of discipline; in our sense of the word, indeed, there was no discipline. It was a wanton and profligate devastation in the time of peace.

By permission the following report of the

condition of the town of Guanabacoa last October is published. Some towns were worse, ome were better. It is a fair sample.

"Guanabacoa-Town, about 14,000 people. Five miles east of Havana, across the bay. located upon beautiful hills, good water supply, and so healthful that it was for years a ashionable summer resort of rich inhabitants of Havana. Kept this reputation to the beeinning of the war, three years since. Present condition, starvation, sickness, filth, infectious and contagious diseases; spirit of inhabitants broken; moral panie.
"Death rate before the war, only a few hun-

dred annually; at present time, from thirty to thy daily. Sick persons in pearly every house. hespital crowded with patients, placed five in a bed without medicine or nurses sufficient.

"One principal cause of disease, the cemetery. Few separate graves are used, but each day a trench i- dug, in which bodies are placed promiscuously and insufficiently covered. Often the treuch for the day is too small for the day's dead, and bodies lie by the wall tied up in sacks and rags, decaying in the sun and preyed upon by buzzards and dogs. The cemetery was full more than five years ago, since which time more than 5,000 interments have been made. All trenches dug now display old bodies partially decayed. Cemetery is too near the centre of population. No attempt is made to keep idlers away from it. Streets reek with offal, human excrement

drains from privies, and every kind of filth. City government paralyzed, and all attempt at government suspended. Few or no police in actual service. Streets not light at night. No pretence of street cleaning or cleaning privies and drains. Public slaughterhouse, focus of infection. Public market, unfit for sale of food. "There are few men in the town able to work. Most of the inhabitants are women and chil-

dren and sick men. "The little money collected by the authorities for local taxes, &c., is used to pay their own salaries. There are five times as many officials as public business requires. During the past month, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 29, the city paid out \$3,120.86, of which \$2,480.07 was for salaries

and fees, a small portion of the remainder roing to the poor and the hospitals. The inhabitants can do nothing to better their condition without the aid of the officials and the military. Street cleaning is a public function, and if a private committee attempted If the citizens say they would be stopped, both by city officials and soldiers. The condition of the cemetery cannot be remedied or new cemetery ground obtained without the action of the Eishop and of the Council of Secretaries of the Colonial Government, Attempts have been made, but the authorities ignore the

The Alcakle and the Colonel commanding the troops at Guanabacoa could keep the streets, markets, slaughterhouses and privies clean. Twelve men, in one day, could clean and put in condition for use a bath accommo dating 300 persons daily. Instead of lending assistance, the soldiers both contribute to the fifth and prevent its being removed by citizens. A case was reported to me, where localities cleaned by private individuals for the Protection of their sick children were aftervard deliberately defiled and made worse by the soldiers.

"I may add, as an illustration of the tyranny of the soldiers, that a leading physician told me of a poor woman with three sick children. who came to purchase medicine for them, her only money being four pesetas which she had earned the preceding day by complying with the wishes of four Spanish soldiers. IA peseta

is worth about 14 cents.! "There are 2,000 Spanish troops at Guanaba-Their commander is Antonio Ordones.

Lieutenant Colonel: the Alcalde is Miguel But enough! To return to the Bratten and its cargo. The first duty was to supply the western end of the island with some small provision for its immediate wants, and this was arranged through the invaluable assistance of Gen. Menocal, commanding the insurgent army at that end. The night of the day the steamer arrived in Havana she was at Marionao, ten miles to the westward of Havana, discharging cargo, for the necessity was urgent. By 8 o'clock the next morning thirty-five tons of rations had been delivered. At noon the next day the steamer was back in Havana, and the morning following was in Matanzas, fifty miles to the east. Matanzas had been visited by the Comal a month or so before, and it was felt that no further distribution should be made at the moment in that city. Under advices from Gen. Menocal Gen. Betancourt undertook to distribute food to the country behind and beyond the city, outside of the radius hitherto relieved On reaching headquarters Gen. Betancourt said that his own soldiers had been without rations for three days, and that on seeing the ship enter the harbor, and knowing from Gen. Menocal the purpose of her coming, he had directed the stores reserved for hospital use to be distributed among his troops, knowing that further supplies would be instantly forthcoming. These supplies were landed subject to his orders that day, and subsequently Gen. Menocal and tion. Retangourt voluntarily furnished an lion so delivered to them, together with the delivered to them, together with the stor which it was used. Nearly all of twen, not to their own soldiers, but to itute poor of those districts. These chattons were made in this way, as it only method in which to furnish imand substantial relief for sarvation, the ship was in Cardenas Bay and a sof provisions were given to Gen. It is some man who, with the odds him, has just captured the band of near Cardenas! For distribution by the noor in the immediate neighborhad camp.

and the poor in the limited and the way and there the real work began. On the way her from Gen. Roins's camp, which was on the limited and the leader the hore of the bay, several of the leader of circums, including the Alcalde of Cardenas, the had accompanied us, were asked to form a summittee for the purpose of taking charge of

further food supplies which abould be given, provided they would assume the task of distribution on lines to be suggested to them. To this end we saked that a meeting of the principal citizens of Cardenas be held that night.

The difficulties attending the summoning of such a meeting were so great that it seemed impossible to these Cuban gentlemen that it could be accomplished. Twenty-four hours notice was always required by the Spanish authorities for any meeting, and here was the largest meeting which Cardenas had seen for many a long day to be summoned on a notice of three hours! Furthermore, the whole purpose and object of the meeting had to be stated to the authorities in writing; names of those gilled upon to be present, and so on and so on How the result was finally accomplished will always remain a mystery. The meeting took place that evening and was grased and honored by the presence of a Spanish soldier in full regimentas, and whose interest was really acuts.

It was suggested to the assembled Cuban, gentlemen that they should take advantage of the food to be given to remove from the streets, where they were begging their bread, all men capable of laboring in the fields. Even if they could only work two or three hours at a time, it would be enough to raise a little garden crop, it was urged that these men should be placed in the country and encouraged to plant and till small kitchen gardens, which in the course of sixty or ninesty days would begin to produce food enough to sustain them and their families thenescorward.

The difficulties in the way of this, as stated by the Cuban gentlemen present, were: First, there were no houses; everybody sent to the fields would have to camp out on the bare ground. Second, must of these too plant and till small kitchen gardens, which in the course of sixty or ninesty days would begin to produce land no hand of their own and the city of Cardenas had no public land upon which to place them. Third, all the oven had been killed and there were no oxen to do the necessa

ens; another sub-committee for the purpose of collecting local subscriptions to aid in this work; another sub-committee to endeavor to find employment of a suitable nature for all people who are able to work and yet do not wish to cultivate land. Another committee will be charged with the purpose of trying to establish new industries wherever such industries can be established for the benefit of people now indigent. Further sub-committees to be established for the purpose of inspecting work done by all families sent out, and for ascertaining what districts are the best in which to locate families."

This enunciation of principles was followed up in every detail by the formulation of principles on the owner of the land leaving him in occupation of the land for a period of two years, thus assuring him the fruit of his labor. The application for this contract to be made by the head of the family on a carefully prepared printed form, and the individual to be vouched for by two responsible citizens of the town. Other contracts were carefully prepared whereby a family was entitled to remain more than two years upon paying rent, which rent did not begin until after the expiration of the two years. Another form was prepared whereby more ambitious men could take a larger amount of land, provided they would pay one third of the gross product to the owner.

The condition of the hospital in Sagua was upon careful inspection found to be so awful that it was impossible to allow the directors to resign, and the management was turned over to proper hands.

The efforts of the Mayor of Sagua, Mr. Machado, are worthy of every commendation. This gentleman had, of his own motion and out of his own private means, started an orphan asylum for girls, in which we found some seventy young inmates taken from the streets, their ages varying from children of 3 to what in Cuba is a mature woman of 15 or 16. It was simply a model. Mr. Seigle had been untiring in his efforts, and even with the poor means at his disposal was giving relief to 2



free, all the land it needed. This settled the question of innd. It transpired that each insurgent General in his own district had given orders to his troops to build or assist in building whenever recommended by the committees, the simple palm houses or hus used by the Cuban farmers, known as bohios. Two of the difficulties had been surmounted which threatened to block the movement. It was then suggested that perhaps among those present some one could be found who would lend a yoke or so of oxen, for one yoke of oxen in a day could plough land enough to make a kitchen garden for five families or more. This suggestion was most pleasantly received, and then it was urged that as the committee were to be relieved from furnishing food to these unfortunates, they could use the money which they had hitherto expended for that purpose, and which left the recipient at the end of the month the beggar he was at the beginning, for the purpose of procuring seeds and implements so that the pauper should become a producer and a benefit to the community rather than a drag upon it. When this point was reached it seemed as if a great weight had been lifted from the hearts and minds of all the gentlemen present. They felt as if the way was clear for their action upon the lines indicated, and they at once laid down the following rules; That a condition precedent for the distribution of rations should be labor. In other words, no work no food. That the men going out into the country and promising to work should be inspected from time to time to see that they periorm their sint. Of course, as a corollary to this, the little children and the infirm were to receive relief in some appropriate form. The Bratten had already left for Isabella, which is the port of Sagua la Grande, and from Sagua the railroad of Cuba alimost entirely owned by Span-

road transported free the forty tons of provisions to initiate the work of the committee in Cardenas.

Right here it should be said that the railroads of Cuba, almost entirely owned by Spaniards, not only turnished special cars and special trains whenever needed, voluntarily and without charge, but transported from point to point all the food free.

Arrived in Sagua the next afternoon a meeting was held of the principal citizens of that town, which was even better attended than the meeting of the night before at Cardenas. Here two or three days were spent, for not only was the committee to be formed in Sagua itself, but all the outlying towns in that somewhat large jurisdiction were to form sub-committees to act under the direction of the central committee. Meetings were held time after time. The whole subject of reconstruction of the industrial life was gone into with great eagerness and with an open mind on the part of the gentiemen of Sagua. The greatest intelligence was displayed, and men who had never in their lives been permitted to work upon a public committee at once evinced remarkable apritude.

tude. For their own guidance and the guidance of For their own guidance and the guidance of their sui-committees they drew up, printed and circulated the principles of action of the Committee of Fomento tindustrial develop-ment), which can be roughly summed up as follows, and which, it is thought, will bear fa-vorable comparison with any plan of recon-struction work which has been done in recent times:

ment), which can be roughly summed up as follows, and which, it is thought, will bear favorable comparison with any plan of reconstruction work which has been done in recent times:

"The committee is formed with a perfectly independent character. Its work is initiated with the idea of giving preference to all that may tend toward the re-establishment in our country districts of the many families who have been driven into the towns under the reconcentration order of Weyler, and thus bring back to the normal state the Cuban country life. The committees and sub-committees all have power to add at any time to the number of their members any such person as they think can advise them to their advantage. That sub-committees shall be appointed throughout the whole district of Sagua, who will also be practically independent, which will draw their supplies from the central committee, and will only receive those supplies when the central committee is satisfied that proper necessity exists for said food being issued. The committee cails upon all persons owning land to assist in this movement, and to give free ground to all poverty-stricken people who may wish to cultivate it during the limited period of the present crisis. That where families like to settle on this land and work in a satisfactory manner they will receive rations, but that no single man will be allowed to do so, on the supposition that single men without wives or children can obtain work, elsewhere. That all of the people who apply for relief will be classified under the following headings: 1, ablebodied heads of families: 2, women and children, and, 3, people who are totally unable to work. That every effort will be made to find work for each class and to give relief to people incapable of working at all. That in the towns every effort made to encourage local industries, so that the people who live in the towns and have never been in the country, and that this is done of the free will be given to the Cuban forces, but only so long as these forces werk in h

sist other committees, and sithough they are not obliged to do it, they bind themselves to this end.

"That the committee have to consider wherever a sub-committee is appointed and applies to them for relief, whether that sub-committee is responsible to a sufficient degree to be given the relief for the people in whose names they ask. That the committee will always remember that their chief aim and object is to send out from the towns the families that have been thrown in there by the order of reconcentration, and that they will use their efforts to put the people back in the country districts from which they came. That the General Committee will be divided into various sub-committees, each to make a particular study of the subject for which they are designated. For insiance, a committee be detailed to investigate the condition of the people living in the suburbs; another to investigate the condition of the people living in the suburbs; another to investigate the condition of all families in the town another to undertake the work of seeing how far asylums can be established; another to investigate the condition of all families in the town who have no means, have always lived there, and are starving to-day; another sub-committee to superintend the work of the soup kitch-

ple every day, upon a thorough and careful system which prevented fraud, and, so far as possible, discouraged pauperism.

The President of the Sagua Committee, Mr. Manuel Gutierrez, voluntesred to go to Santa Clara and form a committee in that city on the same lines as those adopted in his own town. Twenty tons of provisions were immediately sent to Santa Clara to start the work in that famine-stricken centre. Santa Clara differed from almost every other town in the island of Cuba, from the fact that the small peasant proprietor, the small farmer, was more numerous in that vicinity than elsewhere, and as the result of reconcentration had as a natural consequence suffered the most. The large sugar plantations could, to a greater or less degree, protect their workmen and colonos: but the poor peasant proprietor was absolutely without defence. His farmhouse was burned, his cattle were slaughtered, his crops destroyed and he with his wife and without food into the stockade, guarded by Spanish watch towers, shot if he passed the death line, and utterly unfed—deprived of measz of subsistence and denied all opportunity to obtain it. Instant death would have been a merciful release.

The next important town east on the north coast is Caibarien. Immediately to the west, and a little inland, is Remedios, one of the Cinco Villas, and, therefore, one of the oldest settlements in the island of Cuba. Both these cities were personally visited. A committee was formed in each. The hospital at Remedios was inspected and arrangements were instantly made for improving its service. The rations remaining on the ship were discharged at Sagua, Mr. Larronda giving his warehouse and the railroads carrying the 350 tons without charge to the different towns. And here the cargo and the story of the Bratten ends.

The next few days were spent in Havana wasting the arrival of the Comal. Advantage was taken of this time to begin the formation outside of the city of Havana—for a committee themselves and inducing offers. Monocal and Dr. Domingu

the greatest sugar-producing zone in the island, Major-ten, Monteague, had waited in Havana several days until the Comal arrived, and accompanied us to Clem all arrived, and accompanied us to Clem all arrived, and accompanied us to Clem and a contract of the leading Cubans, whether in the army or not. Without the hearty, sympathetic and enthussatic support of the leading Cubans, the movement would have been utterly futile. It is entirely owing to the splendid assistance furnished by them (assistance which mean not only them the self-ten and the work of the companied of the contract of the companied of the companied of the companied of the contract of the companied of the compa

\*Mixed.

Five tons of rations were also sent to the Idiot Asylum in Havana.

This schedule shows nearly 90,000 people who have received and are receiving relief through the medium of the committees thus established.

In the latter part of January Major-Gen. Brooke sent an officer to examine and report upon the working of these committees among other things, and his report was summarized in our papers a couple of weeks ago, and was in all respects most complimentary not only to the methods employed, but manifested thorough satisfaction with the results obtained.

When one considers that this large number of representative men (probably 800 or 1,000) who are working on these various committees never in all their lives have been permitted to do any public work before, and are strange to such work, it seems almost impossible that they should have had the ability and intelligence, not only to grasp the situation, but to practically carry out this laborious task in all its details as they have succeeded in doing.

There was only one matter upon which par-

Total ..... 0,700

strangs to such work, it seems almost impossible that they should have had the ability and intelligence, not only to grasp the situation, but to practically carry out this laborious task in all its details as they have succeeded in doing.

There was only one matter upon which particular stress was laid. Politics was to be absolutely isnored in all these committees; the members were pledged to work for the common welfare. It was understood that if any man desired to introduce political discussion into the workings of these committees he should promptiv be requested to resign. There was no hesitation or doubt about this point. It was absolutely understood on all sides, and up to this time has been adhered to most lovally.

One more shipload of provisions is necessary to tide ever the six weeks which must still clapse before the little kitchen gardens produce their crops of maize and sweet potatoes. Until these crops are ready to be harvested the tillers of the soil must either be fed or must flock back to the citles, their labors wasted, once more to begt their bread as paupers. The Comal left for Cuba in the middle of January and has just returned. So far as known none of the committees has received any food from the supplies the Comal carried. The committees of Sagua and of Santa Clara and of Havana and of Cardenas are telegraphing that they must suspend their work unless they receive a further issue of rations. It would seem sinful to omit finishing the work they have so well undertaken. Every man who has had a part in it has been instructed, and is a better citizen and a better man to-day for the public-spirited work he has done. He has had the best of all lessons—a practical lesson in self-heip—

How far this work has drawn the attention of the American officials in the island of Cuba is not known. It has been quietly and faithfully done. At any rate, it should have the attention of the presented upon the people in this country whether this work shall go on or stop. It is utterly impossible for foreigners to

QUEER HAPPENINGS.

An Indianapolis weman wants a divorce set aside on the ground that there was no ground. as her husband, a drummer, kissed her 500 times on the last day he was at home.

A Pennsylvania coal miner was frozen to last weak standing up in with his dinner pail in his hand. The pride of the life of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Skeats of London was that she was the

mother of six policemen. A Chicago magistrate recently fined a man \$25 for being a liar. He was probably from St. Louis.

The authorities of Wellington, Kan., proposed to give the name of the first prisoner confined in the new jail to that institution, and it was called Horton Jail, because Mrs. Horton was the first. She proved to be innocent and now she is suing the county for damages on account of the jail's name.

An old clock given to a Warren, Ill., academy to be used before the class in physics to demonstrate the laws of the pendulum, refused to run, and when the teacher got into its works he run, and when the teacher got into its works he found a roll of bills, amounting to \$242, elogging the machinery.

A Vineland N. J., girl was frightfully burned last week by the explosion of a coffee pot boiling on the stove.

A pet fox in a West Chester, Pa., bird store upset a gas stove and asphysiated a number of the birds.

of the birds.

A lot of Bourbon county, Ky., eatile went into a tobacco barn for shelter during the last anow and tweaty of them died from eating the

into a tobacco barn for shelter during the last snow and twenty of them died from eating the tobacco.

A Pineville, Ky., barber has this sign displayed: "If you don't come in and let me shave you, I am going to close my shop and go to beeing corn."

A Massachusetts farmer is being sued for sneezing so loud on the public highway as to cause the plaintiff's horse to run away.

A farmer near Noblesville, Ind. 52 years of age, has never had teeth, and all four of his children are toothless.

Three young women in various parts of the sountry had all the bair burned off their heads last week by the accidental ignition of the celluroid combs they wore.

An Indiana mun. 82 years old, hanged himself last week with a clothesine.

A Michigan legislator proposes to make llouer drinkers pay a license of \$5 per year for the privilege of drinking.

A New York man advertises that he has the addresses of 20,000 red-headed women.

Twelve thousand dozens of eggs are shipped every week, it is said, from blicam Springs, Ark. It would mean ruin to close the hatchways of that town.

A St. Louis man committed suicide last week by putting a rubber tube into a barrel of whiskey and filling himself beyond the limit.

A Kentucky farmer noticing a tree on his place filled with something that looked like black fruit, insucetted it more closely and discovered that hundreds of blackbirds were frozen to the limbs.

Mr. Dangett, member of the Wisconsin Legislature from Bear Greek, has introduced a joint resolution to appoint a commission to draft laws preventing women from tight lacing.

Charles Kraus of Cincinnati is suing for divore on the ground that his wife pever let

draft laws preventing women from tight lacing.

Charles Kraus of Cincinnati is suing for divorce on the ground that his wife never let him know she had a glass eye until after they were married.

A mouse threw's women's prayer meeting at Chester. Fa., into wild disorder one evening last week by running down the alse.

In Cumberland county, N. J., the farmers are catching crows and selling them to trap shooters.

Iola. Kan., gave a big dance recently to raise funds with which to buy a cork lex for one of her ladigent citizens who was shy a lex.

Nine people were burned and eleven frozen to death in Kentucky during the recent blizard.

to death in Kentucky during the recent blizrard.

A New England coal miner was troubled
with a pain in his back and one day last week
he went to a doctor about it. The doctor
looked him over and took four inches of knife
blade out of him. He had been stabbed in the
back eight years before and the blade had
broken off.

At a Topeka dining table one day this week
a member of the Kansas House made the remark that a certain member must have been
drunk when he made the motion to atrike out
the enacting clause of a bill which was being
discussed by the diners. "I examined the enacting clause carefully," he said, "and found
that it did not differ in any respect from the
enacting clause of any other bill." And then
he wonderd why the laugh started.

from the estimates so voluntarily made the following schedule is prepared, showing the amount of provisions furnished each tentral committee and the number of persons sent to the country as of Jan. 31, 1809:

able Existing Lines-Branches Planned to Run to All the Latin States.

Over plue years ago the Intercontinental Rail-

way Commission was called into existence at Washington to study the feasibility of constructing a trank line from the United States through the republies to the south of us, so that by means of this line and branches running from it all the Latin States of the Amerieas might have direct land communication with this country. The surveys and other studies that the commission undertook were completed in 1893, but it has taken a long time to work out the enormous mass of data collected by the curvey parties and the full report of the commission has only just ap-peared. It is very voluminous, the text and tables filling three quarto volumes, supplemented by three volumes of maps and profiles, over 300 in number, and another volume giving a condensed report on the whole subject. The report contains 123 fine half-tone illustrations, giving views of town and country, natives, and even interiors of some of the better class of homes in the Latin republics, Though considerable of the text and not a few of the pictures doinot seem to be entirely germane to the main topic, all seem to fall within the limits of the very comprehensive instructions given to the commission. In a word, the report is gotten up in the sumptuous stele which is the delight and wonder of all foreign men

SAN FRANCISCO

## Cook's A Trunk Line from New York to Buenos Ayres Feasible—Estimated to Cost About 8175,000,000 After Using All Available Existing Lines—Branches Flauned



Why You Should Eat Flaked Rice OXPERT'S ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT FLAKED RICE contains 87 per cent, nutriment. # 45 H

One pound of FLAKED RICE contains 21 per cent, more life-giving nourishment than a pound of beef and a pound of potatoes combined.

A FLAKED RICE DIET for a few days will cure dyspepsia, making a weak stomach strong—it being the easiest of all foods to digest.

A COOK BOOK FREE with every package, containing many cooking receipts (tested) of delicious new dishes that can be made in a moment with Flaked Rice.

LARGE PACKAGE INC. ALL GROCERS,

"The Healthiest Food on Earth."

the trunk line by building a short line from Huanchaca to Jujuy. A part of this section may require much engineering skill to overcome the heavy grade, as the descent from the high plain of Holivia to the pampas of Argentina involves a difference in level of URIG feet in a distance of 125 miles.

The commission estimates that the total length of the all-rail route from New York city to Buenos Ayres will be 10.228.08 miles. Of this 4.771.04 miles are already tuilt, leaving 5,456.13 miles to be constructed. The estimated cost for grading, masonry and bridges on the road to be built is \$174.290.271. This estimate does not include the branch lines, but only the trunk route to Buenos Ayres, nor

GREEKS IN NEW YORK.

Times Not Good Now-Dreams of Greece's Future-Fern Gathering.

Of the 4,000 Greeks who form the Helle colony in New York fewer than 200 are women, and only a small proportion of these are pure Greek in blood. The Greeks who come to America are, with few exceptions, shepherds or farmers, with now and then a sallor. The former take to the pusheart life at once. The newcomer is taken care of on his landing by friends from his own locality. It is the boast of the Greeks that none of their nationality has ever applied to the city for aid. No matter how poor they be, no matter how their savings may have been absorbed by repeated arrests for violating city ordinances, they will find some way to help a brother in need.

The colony is now comparatively poor. Ten years ago, or even five years ago, many of them were prosperous. They tell now how when the custom was started among the Greeks of peddling flowers on the streets, \$20 might easily be picked up in a few hours on a pleasant day, and in a week sometimes there were four or five such days. Fruit, too, made as much for the pusheart men. But nowall that is changed and \$1 a day is considered by them as a very good average profit. So frequently are they arrested for violating city ordinances that sometimes they make pools on their chances when starting out in the morning. The Greek is a gambler by instinct. The pushcart man is as hard worked as a slave. If it is his own stock with which he starts out, he will travel from Madison or Oliver street to Harlem, starting at 5 o'clock in the morning and not returning until 10 or later at night. Then his stand must be made ready for the next morning before he may sleep. The large majority of the Greek colony lead this life.

Down in Madison, Cherry and Oliver streets is the colony of the fruit and pusheart men. Lately there has grown up on the west side Lately there has grown up on the west side above Fourteenth street, in the locality where Ferrontos met his death, a settlement of flower peddlers and dealers. Down in Madison street are many restaurants that are the gathering places, the clubs, of the Greeks. Whorever two or more Greeks meet there goes on the game of chance. It may be for only penny stakes, but at the end of the celebration the savings of a year frequently have changed hands. In at least two places in the lower colony gambling has gone on for thirty-six hours at a stretch at New Year's. At all times these games of chance are the Greek dissipntion, but the stakes are so small that it takes a long time to lose a day's earnings.

these games of chance are the Greek dissipation, but the stakes are so small that it takes a long time to lose a day's earnings.

There is one importer who makes a business of supplying to his countrymen the peculiar food, cheeses, black clives, sweets and other products that the Greek palate domands. After one or two experiences with Greek cheeses it is easy to see that the Greek poets were safe in singing of the sustaining powers of cheese and bread for frugal lovers. The Greek cheeses that find their way to this country are almost as rich as meats and fully as sustaining, so that it does not seem so odd that the Greek army lived largely upon bread and cheese and still fought well.

It is since the Turkish-Greek war especially that poverty has been felt in the Hellenic colony. At that time savings of years were poured out on Greece. Men from nearby towns who had established fruit and flower trades willingly turned their all into ready money and took it back to fight for the "Great Idea." When it was all over some came back in all their poverty, hoping to do a second time what they had once done. Conditions had changed. This country was soon embroiled in its own war, and business was not prosperous.

Some of the Greeks take wives to themselves and become citizens with the intention of remaining here. But they are a minority. Most of them dream of Greece restored to its own, and see no reason why they should not aid in its restoration. To that end they long to acquire riches in America that they may pour them out on Greece when they return.

One of the employments to which the Greeks have taken is that of fern gathering. The Greeks found a few Frenchment is the most.

quire riches in America that they may pour them out on Greece when they return.

One of the employments to which the Greeks have taken is that of fern gathering. The Greeks found a few Frenchmen at it, immediately took possession of the business and enlarged the fleld. Ferrontos was the chief fern gatherer of the city. In the fall before the frosts come the fern gatherer goes into the woods with his knife and cords. Sometimes one man has several others working for him. Sometimes they start out in companies. Into Westchester, over into Connecticut and New Jersey, up along the Falisades they go, and for three or four days or a week at a time live in the deep woods where the linest ferns grow. The ferns are cut and packed into bundles of a thousand each. Then they are piled up in some deep hollow in the woods. Sometimes fifty or a hundred thousand go into one mound, over which are thrown earth and leaves and bushes. All trace of the green treasure is hidden but some mark left by which it can be discovered by the proprietor even when the same fashion, and when winter comes and no green ferns are to be found. Then at another point still other ferns are gathered in the same fashion, and when winter comes and no green ferns are to be found above ground the Greek fern gatherer mines his product. In winter the contents of the cache is worth four times its summer value, It is a matter of honor not to open another man's eache.

Some peculiar customs are adhered to by the Helenes, but it is difficult to learn of them, One cropped out after the murdeer of ferrontos. Two friends placed the dead mad's clothing upon a table and, until the murdered brigand was buried, spent their time in waiting for him. This is a recognized method of expressing grief in Greece.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

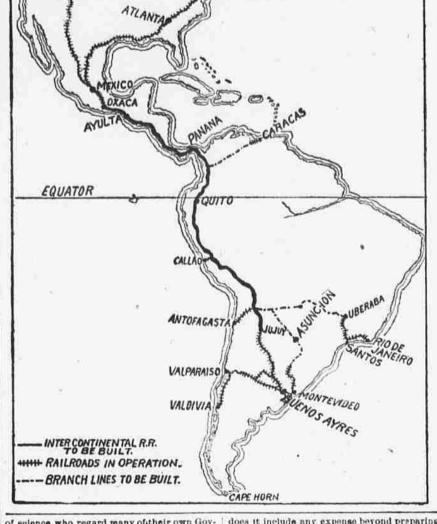
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowstness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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NOTE CHANGE IN THIS



THE PUG NOSE, the bulbons of



NEW YORK

of science who regard many of their own Government publications as very cheap and mean in comparison with the products of our Washington printing office.

The commission grew out of the delibera-

tions of the International American Conference, which assembled in Washington, by invitation of Congress, on Oct. 2, 1889, nearly all the Latin republics being represented. This conference recommended the appointment of an international commission of engineers of whom each nation should appoint three, with authority to employ as many other engineers and workmen as were needed to study proposed routes for the intercontinental railroad. On May 12, 1800, Secretary Blaine, submitting the report to President Harrison, said that "No more important recommendation has come from the International American Conference, and I earnestly commend it to your attention, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken by Congress to enable this Government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise." A week later the President transmitted the report to Con-

gress called attention to the possibility of travellinz by land from Washington to the southermost capital of South America, and added: "The work contemplated is vast, but entirely practicable."

Congress appropriated \$65,000 as the share of the United States toward the preliminary survey. All the countries interested were expected to contribute to the cost in proportion to their population. The Commissioners appointed by the various republics held their first meeting in Washington on Dec. 4, 1880, when Mr. A. J. Cassant, one of the delegates from the United States, was elected President. The commission at once organized three survey parties. One of them, under command of Capt. E. Z. Steeves. U. S. A., went to Central America to survey a line from Mexico southward until it met the second party coming north. The second party, under the direction of Mr. William F. Shunk, went to Quito, Ecuador, to survey northward until it met the first party. The third corps, under Mr. J. Imbried Miller, was to survey southward from Quito through Ecuador and Feru to Lake Titacaes, on the border of Bolivia. The object of the surveys did not contemplate the location of a railroad or the preparation of detailed estimates, but simply the ascertainment of the feasibility of constructing the trunk line within the limits of reasonable cost. The character of the whole work is therefore of the nature of a preliminary railroad survey, with descriptive memoirs and approximate estimates. The surveys began at Ayutta, a village on the southern frontier of Mexico, because that point is to be connected with the railroad system of the United States by the extension of the Mexico City Railroad to the south border; and it is proposed as far as possible to utilize all existing and projected railroads as links in the coming trunk line. In their, the recommendations of the commission, based upon its surveys, may be summed up in the statement that the proposed intercontinental route will follow the axis of the Proposed intercontinental route will foll

does it include any expense beyond preparing the readbed for the rails. The commission, however, is of the opinion that future studies will reduce the length and lessen the cost here given. By far the greater part of the cost will be in the Andine regions of Colombia, Equador and Peru, where the mileage is estimated at 3,445,94 and the estimated cost at \$126,-380,425,84, the estimated cost of building all the other sections of the trunk line being \$47,020,846.

Through the Andes, along the proposed route, there is a considerable proportion of steep grades, never exceeding, of course, the maximum allowable gradient of 4 per cent. Some of the valleys followed are very fertile and contain towns of considerable impor-

maximum allowable gradient of 4 per cent. Some of the valleys followed are very fertile and contain towns of considerable importance. In Peru, the survey party found it preferable to follow the usually travelled plateau routes instead of the valley of the Rio Marañon, the upper part of the Amazon, a little further east, as the commission had originally intended. The commission believes the valley of the Marañon may vet be found to be preferable. The question is not only one of comparative advantages in railroad construction, but also of comparative commercial advantages, and throughout the surveys the latter consideration had due weight in determining the route recommended. Even if it is found practicable to extend the line through the Marañon Valley a better knowledge of its resources is necessary before deciding as to its availability, while the plateau region west of the valley is well known to be rich in precious metals and coal, factors that tend to make it a desirable route for the intercontinental line. Small sections of the proposed route through Peru are extremely tortuous. In one stretch the proposed ince is about thirty miles long in a horizontal distance of about six milles: in others, the length of railroad is to be seventy-four miles in a horizontal distance of about six milles of railroad, of which 151.61 miles are in operation, leaving 1.63.0 miles to be constructed. Six short stretches of the route, all in Peru, are at elevations exceeding 14.900 feet.

Up to Sept. I has year the commission expended \$2.88,580, which beludes the cost of the route of the route, all in Peru.

pended \$2.85,586, which includes the cost of printing the report, except one volume. All further expenses were to be paid out of the small balance then on hand. The United States had contributed \$245,000 to the total fund, Brazil, \$30,000: Colombia, \$4,000, Guntemala, \$3,600: Chili, \$3,028; Ecuador, \$3,000; Costa Rica, \$2,000, and Bolivia, \$1,397. Argentina declined to contribute to the expense of the preliminary survey, but promised to connect her railroad system with the proposed trunk line. Cost of Living, Cocktail Included, In Ven-

exuela.

From the Venezuelan Herald.

caucla.

From the Feneracian Herald.

To those who would like to try the experiment of coming to establish themselves in Caraca; or to these sent here by foreign Administrations to represent them, that is to say, to those who are not common immigrants, poor things who have never seen or known anything but misery in Spain or Italy, living on a minimum waze, and who may therefore be satisfied with a change of clime only, we do not hesitate to say, without fear of contradiction, that the cost of living in Caracas is excessively high, and it costs a good deal to maintain any sort of secial position, and therefore to come to live in Venezuela on a small salary is to partake the life of the immigrant.

"A little house for two." Small, clean and comfortable houses are very rare and rent at from \$40 to \$55 per month, and a maid who does not know how to sew on a button \$5, and it requires three maids to perform badly the service of an untrained Limerick girl.

Provisions vary with flour, which is usually at 10 cents per pound. The loaf of 12 ounces sells at 10 cents; ordinary beef at 8 to 15 cents, tilet at 20 to 25.

Mutton properly so called does not exist; vegetables are three times as dear as in the United States, and there is very little variety of them; fowls sell at from 40 to 80 cents according to the size; vin ordinaire at 20 cents the bottle; oil 40 cents the bottle; eggs 35 to 40.

To pass to clothing: a suit to measure—ready made clothing does not exist—costs from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; shoes from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; shoes from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; shoes from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; chosts from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; chosts from \$25 to \$35, and that of a very bad material, but tolsrably well made; cents per hour and 30 cents per dozen; reas, 6 cents; stabling of a horse, fr

Very Few Complaints Are to be found with help secured through THE BUN's advertising columns, chiefly because they are intelligent, and necessarily considerate. Any Amer-ican District Messenger office will accept advertis-ments for THE BUN. No exter charges are made.—